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WHOLE NO. 2060.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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MR. POLLITZ' FINAL MOVE

Controlling Interest in Wailuku
Sold Yesterday.

GIGANTIC SUM INVOLVED

To Be Consolidated With Hawaiian
Commercial—The Key to the
Situation—3,713 Shares.

(From Saturday's Daily.)



EDWARD POLLITZ
The Man Who has Started Honolulu
with His Stock Transactions.

The climax was reached yesterday. Mr. Pollitz again put his hand into the local grab-bag of stocks and drew a prize. The transaction was a large one. It involved 3,713 shares of Wailuku sugar stock, at \$450 a share. The total amounts to the small sum of \$1,670,850.

The deal of which rumors have been floating around for some time has been consummated. It was known that Mr. Pollitz intended to give further testimony, "and so do I. The position is not to be found," said, "but a great agency for the handling of Hawaiian sugar properties, mining securities, etc. I will mention no names, but the project is backed by large European and Eastern syndicates, and the report which the Chronicle was the first paper to seize on was correct in its main lines."

From other sources it is learned beyond question that the Rothschilds are largely interested in, if they do not dominate the syndicates mentioned by Mr. St. Goar. In his interview, and that the choice of the great financiers should have fallen upon his partner and himself is not strange when it is known that Edward Pollitz & Co. act for the Rothschilds on this coast in the purchase and sale of personal securities.

As an additional proof of the correctness of the Chronicle's assertion that a great financial institution is projected on this coast, it may be added that not only was the offer to become its manager received by Pollitz & Co. from London, but the original terms, although covering large salaries, were declined by the members of that firm.

YESTERDAY.—The deal was made direct with Brewer & Co. at 8:30 in the morning. There the offer made by Mr. Pollitz to take 3,713 shares, 212 more than a controlling interest, of Wailuku, at \$450 was discussed. It was accepted, and another big deal passed into local history. The final acceptance was made at about 10:30 a. m. The buyer is allowed ninety days in which to make the payment. This, as Mr. Pollitz says, is done merely that he may have time after reaching San Francisco, to forward the amount to Honolulu.

The deal was made direct with Brewer & Co. Mr. C. M. Cooke, president, acted for the firm.

The trip of J. P. Cooke to Maui in a special steamer was in connection with the deal.

Mr. Pollitz, when interviewed, said that he bought the stock for an investment. He admitted that the consolidation of Wailuku with Hawaiian Commercial in the near future is extremely probable. In fact there is little doubt but that this is his intention.

He holds the key to the situation of the two plantations. This is the water rights. The control of the whole water supply of the Wailea district was included in the purchase. This, of course, includes the system upon which Hawaiian Commercial is dependent. The latter's lease of their water rights expires in 1905, only six years distant.

Mr. Pollitz accordingly saw that it would be a good idea to gain control of the system. Therefore he included the complete control of the water rights in his purchase.

The first offer was made some time ago to Brewer & Co. by Mr. Pollitz, at \$400 a share. This was refused. For the first time in any of his Honolulu deals he raised his offer. The sticking point this time was the length of time that Brewer & Co. should act as agents. This was finally compromised, the agreement stipulating for an eight-year agency.

Wailuku has always been considered one of the choicest plantations of the Islands. It is expected that a dividend of about 40 per cent will soon be declared. The greater portion of the stock outside of what was held by Brewer & Co. is held by Welch & Co. of San Francisco.

The sale will net a profit of about \$1,000,000 for Brewer & Co. Their stock has already raised. On "Change" yesterday \$310 was bid for Wailuku against \$360 asked.

Such is the history of the largest of all the large deals made in Honolulu. The check of \$350,000 pales into insignificance.

increase. The increased amount of money put into circulation will be enormous. The question now asked by everybody is "What next?"

Improvement of Pearl Harbor.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Navy Department had been requested to turn over all data concerning Pearl harbor, Hawaiian Islands, to the engineering corps of the Army. The Navy Department made the first surveys in this harbor, but the improvement of the harbor will be under the supervision of the War Department. It is understood that Colonel Lassen of the Corps of Engineers, who has been making surveys there, will be sent and placed in charge of the important work of improving the harbor.

Members Transferred.

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.

Honolulu, H. I., March 31, 1899.

Regimental Orders No. 20.
Upon their own application, with the approval of the company commanders, the following named members of Company D are hereby transferred in Company B, the non-commissioned officers herein named to be privates:

Corp. Wm. Lyle, First Serjeant O. Whitehead, Corp. W. T. Jones, Private Jas. B. Gorman, Private Harry Rees. By order of Col. Jones.

(Signed) JNO. SCHAFER.

Captain and Adj'tant.

GREAT FINANCIAL AGENCY.

(S. F. Chronicle, March 25.) Additional information regarding the financial institution to be established here and with which rumor has associated the name of the Rothschilds, establishes the truth of the "Chronicle" statement, while allowing the London bankers to contradict the statement that they were going to found a \$5,000,000 bank in San Francisco.

"They deny it," said Henry St. Goar, who has been offered the management of the financial institution, "and so do I. The position is not to be found," said, "but a great agency for the handling of Hawaiian sugar properties, mining securities, etc. I will mention no names, but the project is backed by large European and Eastern syndicates, and the report which the Chronicle was the first paper to seize on was correct in its main lines."

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ON GOVT. LANDS

Commissioner Brown Tells of His Recent Investigations.

SUGAR AND COFFEE INDUSTRIES

The Effect of the Proposed Plantation—Many Applications for Land—Volcano Road.

Land Commissioner J. F. Brown returned by the Kihau yesterday morning. He has been in Hawaii for several weeks during which time he has made a thorough investigation of the Government lands soon to be thrown open.

The following account of his investigations and ideas is taken from the Hilo Herald:

Olaa is in the throes of reorganization and coffee as an industry in that section is going out of date. In other words, sugar is king and will continue to rule the Islands. Reports which reach Hilo from different sources indicate that coffee plantations are being absorbed by the promoters of the sugar plantations to such an extent that, except upon the new lands to be opened by the Government, coffee will be practically an unknown quantity in that section of the country. Land Commissioner Brown, accompanied by Land Agent Baldwin, returned on Tuesday from a visit to the Olaa district, and was asked by a reporter for the Herald his views on the subject of transformation.

"I was sorry to see it," he said, "because the Government has gone to a great expense in providing for settlers and individual holders of land rather than corporations. The land was given to them at a low price because they would develop a big industry in coffee. It is not pleasant to contemplate the swallowing up of the land by a corporation. When the proposition to establish a mill in Olaa was first mentioned I approved of it, because I knew that a number of the coffee planters were interested in clearing and planting a portion of their land, and as they had not made a big thing out of coffee, I saw for them ample returns in the cultivation of cane on the balance of their lands. But the affair has taken on a different shape, and I am disappointed. When I saw Mr. Thurston, who is really the father of the Olaa coffee industry, going into a planter's home the other day with the view of making a bargain with him for the purchase of his land for sugar cane cultivation I could not help telling him that he was the last man I would expect to see taking the step. But it will be a big scheme and it will put a great deal of money into circulation when the lands are paid for."

Asked about the allotments of lands to persons who hold crown land leases and who, under their contracts, are entitled to additional holdings, Mr. Brown said:

"That is a matter which will require careful consideration. These men, in some instances, secured only a fourth or fifty acres, of the land to which they were entitled. At the price given it was supposed they would take up land in the original Olaa reservation, but they did not, they delayed selecting until there was finally none to select and now they want it. The question is will they be allowed to select land in the new section soon to be opened up? I believe they will, but whether at the price charged for their original holding is a matter to be determined by the Cabinet. Just here this matter is made more complicated by the recent action of the Olaa Coffee Planters' Association in fixing the price of inside coffee lands at \$140 per acre. The Government knows that much of the land which was sold to coffee men at three, four and six dollars per acre a very few years ago, has recently been sold by them at \$100 per acre to the sugar men. This, backed by the action of the Coffee Planters' Association, will be a factor in determining the price to be charged for the new lands. The Government has shown a disposition to help the people in the past by giving them land at a low price, but I do not know how it will be in the future. This special right of purchase lease has features which make it easy for men to take up the land at a cheap rate, do little or nothing to it and sell at a big profit. For instance: there is the matter of improvements. Now, what constitutes improvements? The lease does not specify and you know there are as many different opinions as to the proper method of growing coffee as there are settlers in the district. John Doe takes up a hundred acres, which he is expected to improve. He finds he has a forest of ferns and ohia and decides that coffee must have plenty of shade. He will clear off a few of the big trees, plant eight or ten coffee trees to the acre, and presto, his land has a market value of \$100 per acre with the men who want it for sugar."

"Another thing to contend with is the so-called settlement association," continued Mr. Brown. "The Government has the right to set apart land for an association who wish to settle for the purpose of being together with their families and maintaining pleasant social relations than if their nearest friend is three or four miles down the tract. I guess I have enough

applications from such associations to cover the entire tract in Olaa and it is a question what is to be done with them. I have, also, applications for this Olaa land from men in the United States who came here looking up land last year and who will return when the land is ready for the public. If this new land is apportioned out, the cream of it, I mean, to men who hold claims under crown land leases and to settlement associations, those men in the States had better remain where they are, they would be as well off, for there would be nothing left for them."

"As to the appearance of the Volcano road, in so far as the forest is concerned, I can only say that the law provides that the forest for 150 feet back of the road must not be destroyed. That is the law, and before that land can be cultivated the law must be repealed or amended. The sugar company will probably fence on the inside so as to keep stock out of the cane, but something should be done to keep them from entering from the road. During my visit there I saw cows grazing in the forest and found evidence of their destroying the shrubbery. It seems only a question of time when these animals will do what the holders of land are prohibited from doing."

From another source it was learned that the promoters are still securing land and that a maximum price has been fixed above which they will not go. On Monday they went over the Kihau tract and on Tuesday, the Shipman lands were investigated. The latter has some favorable points, but the matter of taking

WAR IN SAMOA

Malietoa Declared King and Apia Shelled.

YANKEE AND ENGLISH TOGETHER

Admiral Kautz Issues a Proclamation—Attitude of the Germans—Villages Destroyed.

There has been fighting in Samoa. Proclamations have been issued by Admiral Kautz, and Tanu has been crowned King. The American and British warships have shelled Apia and other places along the coast. At the time of the sailing of the Mariposa the British warships had been reinforced by the arrival of the second class cruiser Taranto.

The Germans have so far not participated in the hostilities. They have issued a proclamation disregarding the American manifesto, and recognizing the provisional government of Mataafa and thirteen chiefs. In direct opposition to this the English and Americans have crowned Tanu King of Samoa.

Following is a complete account of the proclamations, hostilities and crowning of Tanu, taken from the Samoa Weekly Herald of March 26th:

THE PROCLAMATIONS.

To High Chief Mataafa and the Thirteen Chiefs associated with him, in particular, and to all the People of Samoa, both Foreign and Native, in General.

1. Whereas, at a meeting held this day on board the U. S. Flagship Philadelphia, at anchor in the harbor of Apia, at which were present the Consular Representatives of the three Signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty of 1880, and the three senior naval officers of the same powers, it was agreed that the so-called Provisional Government under High Chief Mataafa and thirteen other chiefs, can have no legal status under the Berlin Treaty, and can therefore not be recognized by the Consular and Naval representatives, it is hereby ordered that the high chief and the thirteen other chiefs aforesaid go quietly to their respective homes and obey the laws of Samoa, and respect the Berlin Treaty.

2. It is further ordered that all the chiefs and their people who have been ejected from their homes and who have been sent to different points in the Samoan Islands return quietly to their aboriginal homes without molestation.

3. The guarantee of protection, as far as lies within the power of the naval force now in this harbor, is given to all who dutifully obey this order, on the other hand, it will be used against all who disregard it or the rights of quiet and peaceably disposed people.

4. The Treaty of Berlin recognizes the Chief Justice of Samoa as the highest officer under the existing Government and as long as he holds his office his authority must be respected and the decrees of the Court must be carried out.

5. Trusting that all residents of Samoa will have the good sense to observe the requirements of this proclamation, which is issued in the interests of peace, with an earnest regard for the rights of all, both foreign and native, and that there may be no occasion to use military power to enforce it.

I am respectfully,
ALBERT KAUTZ,
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy.
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Naval Force
on Pacific Station.
March 11th, 1893.

Two days later the German Consul issued the following:

NOTICE TO ALL SAMOANS

By the proclamation of the Admiral of the United States dated 11th March, was made known that the three Commanders of the Signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty, as well as the three Commanders of men-of-war, had been unanimous to no more recognize the Provisional Government composed of Mataafa and the thirteen chiefs.

I therefore make known to you that this proclamation was not at all correct. I, the German Consul General, continue to recognize the Provisional Government of Samoa until I have received contrary instructions from my Government.

Apia, 13th March 1893
ROSE,
German Consul General

APIA SHELLED BY THE WARSHIPS

On Tuesday a party who had been landed from H. M. S. Porpoise for the purpose of protecting the town from the natives who had congregated just behind the same, and who it was said, were harassing the settlers and destroying their plantations, were met with the startling intelligence that Mr. Maxse (British Consul) and the Flash Lieutenant, W. G. Miller, from the Philadelphia, had been captured by the Mataafa party along with Mr. Gaunt, a brother of Lieut. Gaunt, who had gone around the town with the intention of finding out for themselves how far the reports were true. It appears that whilst riding around, some natives who had taken possession of a house belonging to Mr. Gurr were surprised and one pointed his gun at them. They at once pulled out their six shooters and it was only by the coolness they displayed that a calamity was averted, for had but one shot been fired there is not the least doubt that a great deal of bloodshed would have been the result.

On hearing of the occurrence Capt. Sturdee at once put men in motion and marched them in the direction where they were reported to have been captured. They were met by the party on their way, who seemed to be only sorry that they had not been able to

have retained the prisoners they overpowered, but as they had made off, they did not think it advisable to follow. Capt. Sturdee at once gave the order for his men to return. They then took up their position in front of the court house and remained there all through the night.

One incident during the day was reported where a half-caste, Charles Taylor, was arrested and taken on board H. M. S. Porpoise, on the suspicion of being a spy, that he had reported the movements of the troops to the Mataafa party. It is also reported that Capt. Sturdee had said he would deal with others in the same way, no matter who or what they were, if he received proof from any one that they were acting as spies.

On Tuesday at 2 o'clock the flagship Philadelphia fired the first shell. The Royalist and Porpoise immediately followed. The Porpoise took up a position off Mulinu'u Point and firing was kept up in general till dark. During the night there were constant alarms going on, but the natives did not attack. On Wednesday the warships Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist again shelled the suburbs, the Porpoise cruising along the coast where she kept continually throwing shells inland. During the day one of the American sailors who were guarding the Consulate, was caught by a shell, which struck the kitchen of the Consulate, and was rather badly wounded. During the night an attempt was made to rush the road near the Tivoli Hotel by the natives, but the attempt was frustrated by the British sailors, who were in charge, but unfortunately with the loss of two men belonging to the Royalist and two wounded. During the whole of the night constant shooting was going on all around the town. No accident has happened to any white residents. Friday was comparatively quiet but several important captures were made by the naval forces, who kept scouting around the town. We are also informed that a seizure of arms had been made. During the day instructions had been given that the hotels were to be closed, which was strictly observed, in fact all places of business were closed, and a strict guard is kept over the beach, so that no one can go through the lines without a pass. Friday night passed off without any great amount of firing, but report has it that great damage was done by some shots fired by the Porpoise towards morning, and rumor has it that a great many of the rebels have been killed. As the natives carry away their dead and wounded, it is therefore very difficult to get information so that the result of the shelling, which is considered to have been effective, is not known. The Porpoise went to sea this morning about 4 o'clock and was heard shelling along the coast.

The Philadelphia also went out about 2:30 o'clock and shelled off Valu'u. She returned again at 4 p. m.

HOME COMFORT.

Comfort in a Small Compass. Honolulu Interested.

No one can be comfortable with any itchiness of the skin. Irritations of any nature, such as eczema or piles make you miserable all day long, and wretched all night. Relief means comfort, perfect cure means happiness. Both relief and cure are near at hand, for anyone who uses Doan's Ointment. Everybody who tries it becomes an enthusiast, and always has a box about to make life comfortable for himself and family. Plenty of Honolulu people will endorse our claims for it.

Read what this citizen says: Mr. W. D. Johnston, 1314 High St., member of the firm of Johnston, Deck & Co., Hoop Migr., on Toledo St., Logansport, Ind., says: "About two years ago, I had yellow jaundice very bad and turned as yellow as saffron all over. I wasted away until I was only a shadow of my former self, and when I recovered the skin commenced peeling off, and great flakes of it I could rub off. While this new skin was forming, it caused a terrible itchiness, which annoyed me greatly; it finally passed away, as the new skin formed, with the exception of the elbows. These particular points continued to itch, and though I tried every known remedy, which resisted them all I spent a good many dollars trying to cure this, and at last I struck Doan's Ointment, happening to notice an account of it in our papers. I applied it to one elbow that night, and it gave prompt relief. Then I commenced it in earnest, and was cured in few days, and never feel anything of it now. To say that it is the best remedy that there is, hardly expresses my opinion. I can endorse it as a grand remedy, for all itchiness of any kind."

Doan's Ointment is a sure cure for piles. It simply cannot fail. It may be had of dealers generally, or by mail from the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu for 50c per box.

SAMOAN PETITION.

BERLIN, March 22.—A petition was received at the Foreign Office here today, signed by all the Germans in Samoa protesting vehemently against the retention of Chief Justice Chambers and the further maintenance of the Berlin treaty, which is characterized as no longer bearable. The petitioners detail a number of alleged contraventions of the treaty by Mr. Chambers and especially toward Herr Grossmann, the Chief of Police. The petition and the official report will be sent to the United States Ambassador Andrew D. White in support of the German case.

CABLE SHIP FOR MANILA

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Gen. Greeley of the Signal Corps has gone to New York for the purpose of hurrying the cable ship Hooker to the Philippine Islands. This craft is now being equipped with cables and all appliances with which to connect the large islands of the Philippine group, with Manila so as to facilitate communication.

C. G. BALLENTYNE

Manager of the Rapid Transit Company Returns.

MADE THOROUGH INVESTIGATION

Preliminary Work to Begin at Once—Unavoidably Delayed.

Trade Conditions

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Mr. C. G. Ballentyne, manager of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., returned on the China yesterday, after having visited various cities of the Eastern and Central States in the interest of the Rapid Transit Co.

During Mr. Ballentyne's absence he made a thorough investigation into var-



C. G. BALLENTYNE.

ious systems of street transit, including overhead trolley, underground conduit, both Brown and Westinghouse systems, storage battery and compressed air.

In the near future he will submit a report to the Board as to the result of his investigations, together with such recommendation as will enable the Board to decide upon the system that would be best suited to Honolulu requirements.

It is expected that construction will be begun as soon as the necessary material can be delivered here. In the meantime work will be begun on the right of way, construction of a power house and other necessary preliminaries.

During Mr. Ballentyne's absence he had prepared a full set of specifications for the construction of car bodies, trucks, engines, boilers, generators, motors and all other equipments necessary for the construction of a first class system. These specifications were submitted to various manufacturers, and bids have been received with options sufficiently long to enable the Board to arrive at a conclusion and protect themselves against any further increase in the prices of material in a rapidly advancing market.

Unexpected delay in connection with the construction of a compressed air plant at the west end of Twenty-fourth street, New York, prevented Mr. Ballentyne's return at as early a date as was at first expected.

His trip was purely one of business. He visited everyone of the principal cities in the Central States and along the Atlantic seaboard.

He reports that trade conditions among manufacturers are more brisk than they have been for years. There is an enormous demand for all their products, and the factories are running day and night. The prices of copper, steel and similar articles have risen rapidly. Large orders from European markets are being rushed in upon the American manufacturers.

While in Philadelphia, Boston and New York, Mr. Ballentyne encountered the blizzards that were raging along the Atlantic seaboard. He is looking very well and is satisfied with the results of his trip.

MUST BE RECALLED.

LONDON, March 25.—The Berlin correspondent of the Morning Post says: "I am informed that Germany regards the withdrawal of Chief Justice Chambers from Samoa as imperative and that a refusal on the part of the United States to withdraw him would be equivalent to the abandonment of negotiations concerning Samoa."

WHO ARE THE WISE?

A word to the wise is sufficient and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. G. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkhorn, Ky., for twelve years, has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benzon Smith & Co. Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Druggists and Dealers

G. SCHUMAN,

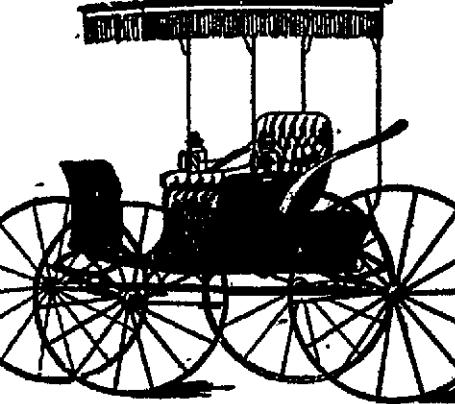
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BOSTON HARNESS CO., BOSTON, MASS.

And all other leading houses.

Any goods not in stock will be ordered by request of purchaser.

Fort Street. — — — Above Club Stables.

WE HEAD THE PROCESSION

With a Line of Seasonable Bargains in GENTS' CANVAS SHOES, in white and colors. A full line which cannot be duplicated elsewhere for the price; and we invite you to call and inspect the novelties of the season.

OUR NEW STOCK has been carefully selected to meet your wants. Each and every article is marked at the lowest possible price. Come in and we shall convince you that we are in the lead.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Ltd.

Sign of the Big Shoe.

FORT STREET.



"The Pipe draws wisdom from the lips of the philosopher, and shuts up the mouth of the foolish; it generates a style of conversation, contemplative, thoughtful benevolent and unaffected." —Thackeray.

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STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves; in addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

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2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

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AMERICANS WIN

A Warm Engagement with Forces of Aguinaldo.

FILIPINOS SUFFER SEVERE LOSS

A Number of Our Soldiers Killed and Wounded—Desperate Fighting on Both Sides.

MANILA, March 25.—2:25 p. m.—General McArthur's division, supplemented by General Wheeler's brigade and others, advanced at daylight and cut the enemy's forces in two.

They captured the towns of Polo and Novaleche on the left and San Francisco del Monte and Marikina on the right clearing the rebel trenches in front of the line north from the river to Caloocan. They also secured possession of the railroad, practically cornering the flower of Aguinaldo's army at Malabon and in the foothills at Singaon, twenty miles apart.

The troops engaged were the Third Artillery, Twenty-first Infantry, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota and Oregon Volunteers, the Third, Fourth, Seventh and Twenty-second Regulars, the Utah Artillery Battalion and Twenty-third Regiment under General Harrison.

The American casualties were light, while over 100 natives were killed.

General Harrison Gray Otis' brigade is in front of La Loma, where there is a stretch of a mile of rough open country. The insurgent trenches in the edge of the woods are four feet deep and furnish a good head cover.

The American troops advanced on the double quick, yelling fiercely and occasionally dropping in the grass and firing by volleys. The natives stood until the Americans were within 200 yards of their position, and then broke and ran for the woods. About thirty of them were killed in the outskirts and seventy of them on the roads.

The Montana and Kansas troops met the hottest resistance in a strip from which the rebels have greatly worried the Americans recently during the night time.

Ninety minutes after the start at 6 o'clock, the whole front, for a distance of three miles to the north had been cleared. General Hale's brigade had simultaneously swept in a north-westerly direction, routing the enemy and burning the town of San Francisco del Monte and a number of scattered huts.

The time was then opposite Novaleche, the artillery advancing along a good road from La Loma to Novaleche, the wagons carrying pontoons, telegraph supplies and the ammunition following. The infantry moved in splendid order. Smoke from the burning huts marked the line of the American advance. Ambulances and horse merriters, led by Chinese, brought in the wounded, among whom were a few Filipinos.

The Americans who were wounded endured their injuries bravely, one group which had been brought into the hospital singing "Comrades."

The Pennsylvania troops took nine prisoners, among them a great naked captain of the Macabebes tribe and one Japanese. All the prisoners were greatly terrified expecting to be executed immediately.

HONOLULU CYCLERS.

Cover Themselves with Glory in Australia.

Ruby Dexter and Dave Crozier, our Honolulu boys in New Zealand, are keeping themselves well covered with glory in the cycling world.

Dexter with his Tandem partner Campbell are now the acknowledged Tandem Champions and their appearance is everywhere greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. Crozier has been doing some very creditable work in the handicaps.

Jones, who is well known here, finished 2nd in the five mile Royal Challenge Cup race, but was beaten by about 800 yards by Reynolds of Auckland who finished first in 12:32. Dexter started in this race, left the track, returned and finished third, but was not placed.

BRYAN.

The Silver King Refused to Meet the Gold Democrats.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The refusal of Col. William Jennings Bryan to attend Mr. Richard Croker's great Democratic dinner in honor of Jefferson's birthday, upon the invitation of Mr. Perry Belmont, was the beginning of the Democratic fight that will go on from now until the Democratic national convention shall be held in June.

1900. In this particular instance the Gold Democrats laid a trap for Colonel Bryan, but he was too shrewd for them and escaped. The plan was to get Gold and Silver Democrats together at this feast, and then to claim afterwards that Bryan, by his presence, gave sanction to the proceedings, and brought the gold and silver men within the same party again. This Bryan will not allow. He is taking the ground that such men as Perry Belmont, William C. Whitney, Croker and others who failed to give the Silver Democrats support in 1886, and who bolted and allied themselves with the Gold Democratic party, headed by Palmer and Buckner, are no longer Democrats, and that in order to become Democrats they must renounce their allegiance to the National—or Gold—Democrats, and declare in favor of the principles which Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform represent.

W. R. CASTLE BACK

He Tells of Political Conditions About Hawaii.

Pressing Business Caused Delay of Hawaiian Legislation.

The Outlook.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Among the passengers by the China was Mr. W. R. Castle who has been away for some time. He combined pleasure with business while away and had a very enjoyable trip. He spent a great deal of time in Washington and is well informed of the existing conditions of Hawaiian legislation.

Mr. Castle said to a reporter of the Advertiser that he has kept in touch with the men in Washington, who were friendly to Hawaii. Regarding legislation for these Islands they were not disposed to push it, because Hawaii could wait without detriment to her interests. There were so many matters before Congress, it was not possible to secure attention to legislation for the Islands.

The friends of the Islands were confident that the question of Hawaii's relation to the United States was definitely settled and would under no circumstances be disturbed.

It was evident, Mr. Castle said, that the opponents of annexation would make efforts next year to place Hawaii in the relation of a colony only, but the leading Republicans did not believe that any such project would be serious entertained by Congress.

The discussion of the proposition might delay the needed legislation for while, possibly for several years, but the legislation would be finally passed. It was generally believed that the act of annexation was in the nature of a contract with the Islands, which could not, and would not be changed.

WANTS A LARGER SUBSIDY.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 24.—Auckland advises state that the Government is willing to renew the subsidy to the Canadian-Australian mail service, but it is understood the company thinks \$7500 insufficient. There are rumors of alterations of the San Francisco service, but it is generally believed that the new Spreckels' steamers are intended for use in view of expansion of trade with the Philippines.

RHEUMATISM CAN BE CURED.

In 1888 my wife went East and was attacked with rheumatism. She received no relief until she tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Since that time we have never been without it. We find it gives instant relief in cases of burns and scalds and is never failing for all rheumatic and neuralgic pains.

—D. C. Brant, Santa Ynez, Cal. For sale by Benyon Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all Druggists and Dealers.

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1116-120 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

OLAA PLANTATION

Will Be One of the Largest on the Islands.

OPTIONS HAVE BEEN SECURED

Is an Assured Thing—Prominent Men Interested—Latest Developments

During the last few weeks it has been known that options were being secured on a large amount of the Olaa lands, but it has not been definitely known who the interested parties were or exactly what the object was, although it was generally supposed to mean sugar. It now transpires that the options were secured on behalf of B. F. Dillingham, L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter and A. E. Nichols of Honolulu and J. W. Mason of Hilo.

These gentlemen have secured options on about 10,000 acres of the best land in Olaa and propose to immediately incorporate the same as a sugar plantation.

Messrs. Thurston and Carter went up on the Kinsu last week and with Dr. Nichols, Mr. Moir, manager of the Onomea plantation, and Mr. Walton, manager of the Pahala plantation, spent the week in making a most thorough examination of the lands in question. The gentlemen named thoroughly satisfied themselves of the adaptability of the land to sugar purposes, the two managers making strongly favorable reports.

There is already a very strong demand for stock in the new company, in Hilo and elsewhere on the Island of Hawaii by parties who have been closest to the sources of information of what the investigations were providing.

A large amount of the stock will be taken in place of cash, by the owners of the land, they having been given their choice between the two.

The lands purchased include over 1500 acres of growing coffee. Of this, the young trees and the poor old trees will be displaced, but the older and better trees will be continued for the present or until such time as the profitability of the industry is demonstrated.

Although the coffee trees look well in Olaa, the yield has been very disappointing, amounting to almost nothing in many cases. But for the relief given by the new enterprise, great financial disaster must have soon overtaken the Olaa coffee planters as many of them had exhausted their means and were mortgaged to the limit.

The new plantation will have an output of from fifteen to twenty thousand tons per annum. The corporation plans are not yet far enough advanced for publication, but a prospectus will be issued in a few days.

YET ANOTHER.

Options have been secured by A. J. Campbell and others on five to seven thousand acres of land in Puna, Hawaii, involving the lands of the Catholic Mission, Robert Ryecroft, Rufus Lyman and others, which are now being examined by experts with reference to its availability as a sugar plantation.

If the reports are as favorable as now seems assured, immediate steps will be taken for the formation of a company and the inauguration of another first class sugar producer.

SEEWRAGE SYSTEM BONDS.

A Number of Bids will Opened Saturday.

Bids for bonds for constructing the sewerage system of this city were opened at 12 o'clock noon Saturday. As work on the system has already been begun it is expected that the money will be called in during this month. The bids were as follows:

Section 1, a block of \$200,000 to be bid for in part or in whole: Henry Waterhouse, \$200,000, as per Fred P. Jones of San Francisco, \$200,000, at 95-100 or 1 per cent; Wm. G. Irwin, \$200,000, at 1 per cent. Mr. Irwin's bid was accepted.

Section 2, \$40,000 in lots not to exceed \$5,000 to any one party: F. P. Jones, \$5,000 at 40-100 or 1 per cent. This was the only bid received for this section.

Section 3, a block of ten \$1000 bonds, one to be taken by a single applicant: Only one tender, F. P. Jones at par.

PORTO RICO REPUBLICANS.

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, March 22.—The leaders of the Radical party have decided to organize a Republican party in Porto Rico with a thoroughly



PICTURE OF WASHINGTON AND HIS FAMILY.

It was supposed that Edwin Savage's famous painting of Washington and his family was destroyed by a fire in Savage's museum in New York; but fortunately it turns out that Savage had removed the picture to Boston before the fire occurred. In 1840 it was discovered in a gallery over Boylston market and removed to the Boston museum, where it was recently found, hanging over a doorway, in a poor light and covered with dust and cobwebs. It is now in the Havemeyer collection.

EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Plans Outlined and Committees Appointed.

(Hilo Herald.)

Sheriff Andrews, acting as chairman of the Hilo Chamber of Commerce, has appointed the following committees in connection with the proposed exhibit to be held in Hilo June 29, July 4, inclusive.

International Exhibits, L. A. Andrews; Agriculture, Hon. Chas. M. Le Blond; Horticulture, Hon. F. S. Lyman; Poultry and Fish, W. S. Wise; Arts and Curios, Rev. S. L. Desha; Manufactures and Business, J. R. Wilson; School Exhibits, Dr. Philip Rice; Entertainment, Hon. G. K. Wilder; Advertising and Printing, William McCashin.

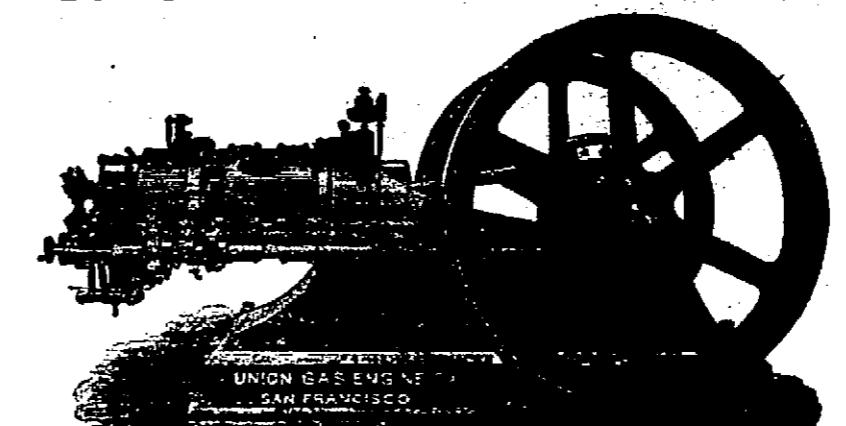
Mr. Andrews submitted copies of the correspondence with the Berlin Bridge Co. as to the cost of iron trusses for the roof of the building, these being cheaper and better than trusses made of wood. Correspondence with the Minister of the Interior was also submitted. It was decided that the committee on building should call on the citizens and endeavor to secure subscriptions to the fund for erecting a Town Hall in which annual exhibits could be held. It would also be used for other entertainments including theatricals as a stage and scenery is contemplated in the building plans.

The structure will be 120x100 and will be built to remain permanently. The committee feels that there will be little difficulty in raising the required amount.

JEALOUS OF UNCLE SAM.

LONDON, March 23.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, discussing Chinese questions, says: Little love is lost between Japan and the United States. Certainly Japan is not anxious to see the Americans obtain a footing in China, particularly on account of America's protectionist policies.

UNION GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.

"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.

Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.

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As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—

their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (In white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE, Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Lenders in 1858

BUY A SEWING MACHINE

On the Instalment Plan.

We are Sole Agents for the two Best Makes, viz:

"WHEELER & WILSON" AND THE "DOMESTIC."

Both of which we Guarantee.

All kinds of Machine Needles and Machine Parts kept in stock or imported to order.

L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY : : : APRIL 4, 1899.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The admirable address delivered before the Social Science Society by Dr. Day should be read by all. It is a plain and correct statement of our sanitary condition. It shows a rather discreditable lack of energy and forethought in the community, that it has permitted such obvious unsanitary conditions to exist.

The establishment of the new sewage system will partially improve the conditions, but much more than that system is needed. There are many breeding places of disease in and near the city, and these should be removed as quickly as possible.

When a man kills another, he is hunted down and hung.

But we seem to have a kindly feeling for the wicked microbes that slowly kill us. In this, we resemble the Italian communities who permit the brigands to live in the neighborhood, and rob them. If you ask these people why they suffer such wrongs, they reply, "It is God's will."

When we suffer from sickness, and even death, by reason of these bad sanitary conditions, the eloquent preacher tells us that, "it is the discipline of sorrow that builds up character;" and the listeners say, "Amen," and are comforted. But the Wise Man says, it is not the discipline of sorrow, but the punishment of voluntary ignorance that sorely afflicts. The discipline that moulds character is in knowing something and doing something.

Dr. Day gives us knowledge. What will we do about it?

QUEENSLAND AND HAWAII.

The Premier of Queensland, Hon. J. R. Dickson, in his recent address to the electors insists that there should be more immigration of persons from the agricultural classes of Great Britain, but that only suitable persons should be encouraged to enter the colony. He says that although the colony needs laborers he desires to speak with no "uncertain sound" against the importation of alien labor. He also says that he intends to propose to the Imperial government any measures of restriction or exclusion which may be necessary, in order to reserve Queensland to the British white men. He says that he has secured from the Japanese government preferential treatment of the Queensland sugars in the Japanese market, and he believes friendly relations with Japan may "be safely established and maintained without the necessity for admitting their laborers and artisans into our community."

This is rather significant language, and may be studied to advantage by our people.

Queensland is a tropical country. The British are making there the largest and the most exhaustive experiments of the fitness and capacity of the white man to live in the tropics; not only to live in the tropics, but to thrive, advance, and keep abreast of the men of the temperate zones. In order to make a successful experiment they have placed the British farmer on the soil, because there can be no permanent success of British institutions in the tropics unless they are maintained by the men who till the ground. There may be admirable government over the people of the tropics, as there is in India, but there cannot be self government unless the mass of the people know how to govern themselves and the mass of the people are the tillers of the soil.

The British in Queensland have not been shouting for the Flag and then asking the "heathen" to immigrate and hold it up. They have insisted that it should be held by British hands.

On one of the sugar plantations of Queensland, which yielded 90,000 tons of sugar last year, there are 950 men, women and children from Great Britain now living and working, while the number of aliens, that is, Kanakas and Japanese, on the place is only four hundred and fifty. Eighty-two small farms that supply the mills are personally cultivated by Englishmen.

It appears, therefore, that tropical Queensland has, on one of the sugar plantations, about one-third as many men, women and children as there were American men, women and children in all of these Islands at the time Pearl Harbor. In addition to this, the census of 1890 was taken. This construction of a national drydock instance illustrates what can be done to regulate the establishment of racial

as well as in the temperate regions, and they have already proved it.

While the American appears to have utterly failed so far in the establishment of the American laborers on the soil of these Islands, and must acknowledge with humiliation that the British in Queensland have made a signal triumph in their experiments with the white man in the tropics, there are reasons for the failure. The Americans in these Islands did not until 1893, control the Monarchy and probably could not enforce any distinctively American policy regarding immigration. When they seized the political power, the laboring class was overwhelmingly Asiatic, and it could not be changed for an American class without a sacrifice of interests, a sacrifice occasionally exhibited in the "lives of heroes," and of philanthropists, but quite rare in the average life of a community. A change of the labor system could only be made by heroic treatment, and that was impracticable as the world goes.

If the government, after '93, had not only grasped the situation, but had made a final stand in favor of American settlement, and had bent its energies to secure it, the system might possibly have been changed. It did not. Perhaps it could not.

There remains now the fact that the British have placed beyond doubt, in the tropical land of Queensland, the success of the Anglo-Saxon laborer in the tropics, while we, Americans, point to our churches, to the Orpheum, and our saloons, with thirty thousand Asiatics feeding us daily, and proudly exclaim, "This is American civilization."

At the same time, the evolution is logical, and he who quarrels with the situation, may be only biting the file of a Divine dispensation in the interests of a greater civilization.

THE HARBOR CASE.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Government against the Oahu Railway Company, is an affirmation here of the rule laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States in the suit involving the water front of the city of Chicago. Up to the time of that decision there was a difference of opinion among lawyers and judges, regarding the power of a legislative body to grant a right of exclusive use of any part of the navigable waters to an individual or corporation. It was conceded that the owners of land adjoining navigable waters had the right to reach and use those waters, but how far the State could alienate any of the land beneath these waters had never been clearly defined. The value of the submerged land in the Chicago case was about \$100,000,000. The decision of the case involved a larger sum of money than any case ever brought before the court. The judges were not unanimous in their decision. But a majority of them held that the navigable waters could not be alienated to the exclusive use of individuals, and that the State, as trustee for the people, could not grant absolute control of the submerged lands to any one, and therefore no quasi public corporation could be empowered to condemn such lands.

This rule has been followed by our Supreme Court.

At the same time there is nothing in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, or in the decision of our own court, which forbids the government to grant the right to the Oahu Land and Railway Company of building wharves and piers sufficient for the purposes of its business as a common carrier. It is probably for the interests of the city itself that it should be done in a generous manner.

One need not be an expert to see that on the opening of the Pearl harbor channel, there will probably be a gradual revolution in the commercial situation of Honolulu. In a short time, if the Railway Company is forced to make its sea connections at that harbor. The large amount of room there will attract large ships. If wharves and warehouses are built, and offer better business, that can be obtained in Honolulu harbor, the shipping will concentrate there. A double track or an air line, with rapid and cheap transit for only eight miles will practically make Pearl harbor a suburb of Honolulu. The cost of transportation of freight and passengers to this city will hardly be greater than from any point in Honolulu harbor. If the business is properly organized

The freight and business of the great plantations at Ewa and beyond will naturally centre at Pearl harbor. Great vessels must have abundance of sea room, and they will find it there. The growth of the great sugar plantations on this Island will tend strongly to build up settlements around Pearl Harbor. In addition to this, the census of 1890 was taken. This construction of a national drydock instance illustrates what can be done to regulate the establishment of racial

intention. Queensland does employ the Asiatics and aliens, but they are only the facilities of Honolulu harbor. Whether or is or is not, the men who are hoping for good luck have no time to discuss principles, and trust to their capacity to reach cover before the typhoon of a panic strikes them.

by right of eminent domain exclusive advantages in our harbor. But it can obtain the best facilities elsewhere. If it does, whether it will be done with disadvantage to this city, remains to be seen.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Jas. A. Scrymser, the president of the Pacific Cable Company, and a recent visitor in these Islands, declares in a printed interview that if Congress had passed the bill providing for a cable in the Pacific, it would have aided the English monopoly of telegraph lines in the Orient.

Neither the Australian nor the Japanese Governments will permit the United States to land a cable in their respective territories, because it would have to be operated according to the local laws. An independent power would not be allowed to manage its cables in its own way. Nor would the United States submit to rules which would hamper the operations of its own officials. A private corporation would submit to the jurisdiction of the countries in which it landed its cable. All of the cables in the Far East are now owned by companies who hold exclusive rights. The United States, if it laid cables to the Orient, would be forced to make arrangements with these companies, which would subject the United States to the jurisdiction of foreign courts. Such arrangements would become embarrassing. On the other hand, an American company could make connections with the monopolies that would not embarrass the Government. For this reason the failure to pass the bill was fortunate.

Mr. Scrymser says that a single cable to Japan, Australia, and the Philippines, via Hawaii, would cost \$12,000,000. But it could not safely do business without a duplicate cable, and the total cost would be at least \$26,000,000. In addition to this there will be the cost of cable steamers, spare cable, material and of stations requiring \$1,400,000 more.

Congress proposed to appropriate only \$2,500,000 for the Pacific cable. This small sum would have been insufficient to make the necessary connections and secure an efficient service.

A CRAZY STOCK MARKET.

In order to preserve a record of the events of these days that will perhaps interest posterity, it must be said that there is a craze in the speculations over the sugar stocks. The transactions reported in the news columns indicate the prices, and to some extent the number of shares of stock sold.

The merits of the plans of organization of the new sugar corporations are not now discussed. There is some food for serious reflection about the correctness of the data on which several of them have been formed. The most important data is, of course, the uncertain political data, which is of a shifting character.

Aside from this, it must be said that the community is at a white speculative heat. The business men, the professional men, the clerks, the mechanics, the hack men, the women, are operating for a "rise." The situation is natural and logical. It exists because it must exist. It cannot be checked any more than a prairie fire can be stopped with watering pots. The causes which create it are precisely the same causes which create booms in other places. Individuals do not create these causes. They arise from the operation of economic laws, and the irrepressible desire of all to get rich.

There is a natural level in the profits of commerce, just as there is a natural level in water. Certain causes push the profits and conditions of commerce above their natural level, just as water is forced up above the natural level. But other causes are also at work, and in the end bring both to their natural level. But few indeed, during a speculative craze, have any inclination to study economic laws that regulate these matters.

The majority of men believe in "luck," though they cannot define it. The good luck of one stimulates others to try their luck. The luck of one man in drawing a large prize in the lottery, stimulates a thousand other men to buy tickets.

The interesting question is, how long will this wild speculative fever last. If it is confined to the people of this small community it will not last long. The moment those who operate believe that prices are high enough, then purchasing stops, and the reaction begins. It is a matter of belief and not a fact. This belief is wholly capricious. On a receding or declining market, the public instantly loses courage and is troubled with panic. There may be no good reason for doing so, but it does. Then the "lame ducks," who flew high in the air, appear in large flocks with broken wings.

Business men as well as moralists speak of this business as demoralizing. Whether or is or is not, the men who are hoping for good luck have no time to discuss principles, and trust to their capacity to reach cover before the typhoon of a panic strikes them.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Aside from the transactions which involve the transfer of large interests in properties to non-resident capitalists, the local and small stock market shows a strong speculative spirit. It has reached that condition in which the value of the properties becomes a secondary affair. No doubt that there are some purchases for investment, in the local market, but the large majority of dealings are now made for a "turn," for a profit without special regard to the intrinsic merit of the stocks. The merits are not entirely ignored, but the temper and disposition of purchasers has more to do with the making of an immediate profit than the real value of the stock. This is a phase of stock speculating which is apparent on every stock exchange.

Indeed, it may be said that the majority of stocks dealt in, on the stock exchanges of the world, are bought and sold mainly on what the public does believe and can be made to believe.

The old veterans of the stock exchanges always look, in the first instance, to the human side of the stock market. They know that a really valuable stock will not command a fair price if the public is not in a buying mood. They know too, that if the public is in a buying mood, any stock can be sold, and often the most worthless, such as are known on the exchanges as "cats and dogs," become the favorites. The favorite American stock, for speculative purposes, on the London and New York exchanges, is "Telegraph." It has paid two small dividends within forty years, but its price rises and falls with the general market, wholly irrespective of its merits. Intrinsically, it is practically worthless. At the same time, capitalists will loan money upon it, with a narrower margin than upon many dividend paying stocks. The history of this and other stocks, shows that the largest part of the dealings on the exchanges are based on the theory that if one purchases a stock some one else will soon buy it "on the rise." There is little occasion for considering the merits of an article, when its rise in price is entirely controlled by the temperament of the public. One of the oldest and most successful stock operators said that he rarely looked at the reports made about railway properties. He confined his attention to feeling the pulse of the public. Whenever he felt a quickening of the speculative pulse, he bought for a rise, without regard to merits, and as a rule made large profits. The public, composed mainly of "lamb," has no mind of its own, and speculates on rumors. It has no patience for the examination of values. When the rise in prices as well started, the speculative movement depends upon the certainty with which, as all experience shows, the public, that is, the "lamb," will enter the market. As the old operators think more rapidly than the public does, it happens that the public begins to buy on a large scale, and creates high prices at the moment the old operator abandons the market.

This course of speculation is now apparent here, though it is on a small scale. It concerns mainly the small dealings, because the larger transactions are made in private. The business, when analysed, takes notice of the merits of the stock incidentally. Its main object is not to wait for dividends, but to sell to a purchaser on the rise. It is in this that the gambling spirit shows itself. As few men care to work for money if they can get it without work, it is a vain and idle business to preach against stock gambling, just as it was an idle business two years ago to preach against expeditions to the Klondike.

The conditions for speculation here are most favorable at present. So they have been at certain times, in every speculative movement during the last century. But there has always been but one result of these movements, a final collapse due to some cause known or unknown. And the bleeding of the short lamb follows as a matter of course.

Here, as elsewhere, the timid the suspicious, the conservative, will hesitate at first to play with the fire of speculation. In the end, after the bold and perhaps reckless have raked the good chestnuts out of the fire, the timid ones will reach out at the flames in search of chestnuts, and of course will get its fingers burnt.

END OF A GOOD LIFE.

On the 18th of March Prof. O. C. Marsh, professor of paleontology in the Yale University, died of pneumonia.

His life was that of a young man, who left a clerkship in a mercantile house, at a time when young men usually feel that it is too late to get an education, and prepared himself for college at Andover, Mass., entered Yale and graduated in 1859, and from that time devoted himself to the study of paleontology, and became one of the most distinguished scientists of the world.

He received at his graduation a large fortune from his uncle, the late mil-

Almost Blind

Scrofula Affects the Eyes—Little Boy Treated by an Oculist Without Relief—But Now He is Well. "When my little boy was three months old his eyes became very sore and he was almost blind. I took him to an oculist who treated him for six months, and left him as bad as he was at the beginning. Finally Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I began giving it to him. In less than three weeks he was able to go into the sun without covering his eyes, and today his eyes are perfectly well, and his ears and nose, which were badly affected, are also well. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done wonders for my boy." Mrs. JAMES H. PAINTER, Amsdor, California.

Remember Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla

THE ELEEE ROAD

Arrangements About Completed for New Electric Road.

HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

E. T. Dreier in Charge of the Project—All the Material Now on the Ground—To be Started Soon.

E. T. Dreier, son of Manager Dreier of Eleee plantation, is in the city on business trip, having for its object further electrical improvements for Eleee, of which he is the electrician.

Mr. Dreier spent some time in Germany perfecting his studies in this line and the advanced work on the plantation has either been under his direct supervision or the work of his hands, while many of the best ideas are strictly his own.

The most notable work that has been accomplished up to the present time is the inauguration and completion of the first section of the new electric plantation railway. This section is but one quarter of a mile in length, but sufficiently long to practically demonstrate that the scheme was a complete success.

The first car was run over the line last Friday afternoon with Manager Dreier in person handling the levers, thus giving him the distinction of being the first person to run an electric car in Hawaii.

The trial was a complete success and the management were more than pleased at the result, for, no matter how well satisfied they were as to the correctness of the idea, there was nothing like seeing the line in actual operation to prove their theories.

With the dynamo showing but 350 volts of 60 amperes the motor car was run up and down a 4 per cent grade without the least difficulty. The dynamo has a capacity, however, of 550 volts of 90 amperes, which is more than they anticipate needing, as 550 volts of 50 amperes is considered ample to haul six 3-ton cars over 4 per cent grades, which is as high as they are obliged to go.

One of the strong points made in favor of the electrical road for the plantations is the lessened liability of fire. It is only a few days since a neighboring plantation had a blaze started from the plantation locomotive. The blaze was instantly extinguished, to be sure, and without its doing any damage, but it shows what might easily happen on any of the plantations. This danger is entirely obviated by the use of the electric motor.

Another item worthy of mention and one which will recommend itself to all the economical managers is the cheapness of operation. In this particular case the dynamo is operated directly from the main engine in the mill and this engine is fired entirely by the cane refuse, thus practically disposing of the expense of fuel. The only running expense figured on is cost of motorman and necessary repairs, and there appears no reason why the last item should not be very much less than with a steam railway.

Mr. E. T. Dreier kept close watch of all the construction work on the line and personally did all of the real electrical work. He justly feels proud of the showing made, to the success of which he has so greatly contributed.

All of the material to complete two miles of road is now on the ground and the extension will be pushed to completion without delay.

The switch-board and dynamo came from Chicago, the frame work of the motor car from the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the motor proper from the Westinghouse Co., the orders having been placed through the Hawaiian Electric Co.

Mr. Dreier has other improvements of importance well under way, one of the most important of which is a method of running the centrifugals by electricity, thus doing away with all the overhead belts. He has already applied for letters patent on this idea, which he expects to have in full operation in a short time.

A demonstration of the success of the electric plantation railroad, which now seems fully assured at Eleee, will have a tendency to revolutionize plantation methods of transportation.

Pleasant Surprise.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Clara Dekum, of Portland, Oregon, to Mr. J. R. Myers, of Lihue, Kauai, came as a very pleasant surprise to the many friends of the lady in Honolulu, even though some of them were aware that Mr. Myers had lately made a visit to Portland.

Miss Dekum will be welcomed back to the Islands with open arms, whether she comes as Miss Dekum or as Mrs. Myers, as during her visit to her brother here last year, she endeared herself to a large circle who were very sorry to see her leave.

FOR SALE.

ONE CORLISS ENGINE, 14x30 in. in first class condition—to be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

2058-54 Honolulu.</

THE BISHOP WINS

Decision Handed Down Sustaining His Demurter.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTION

Trustees Not Necessary Parties to the Suit—A Noted Case—Other Matters.

In the matter of Geo. S. Harris, et. al., vs. The Right Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop of Honolulu, bill for injunction, a decision was handed down yesterday sustaining demurter filed by defendant. The decision is as follows:

Complainants, as members of the "Second English Speaking Congregation of St. Andrew's Cathedral," of Honolulu, bring their bill praying that the respondent be restrained (1) from a threatened violation of a certain agreement relating to the use by said congregation of the St. Andrew's church building and premises, and (2) from a threatened revocation of the license of the Rev. Alex. Mackintosh, the duly licensed minister and pastor of said congregation.

Respondent demurs to the bill on the grounds, summarized, (1) and (2) no cause of action is stated, (3) non-joiner as parties to the suit of the "Trustees of the Anglican Church in Hawaii," in the bill referred to, (4) misjoiner as parties plaintiff of two of said plaintiffs, who are said to be church wardens, (5) and (7) that complainants are not proper parties plaintiff and are not shown to have been authorized to bring this suit, (6) that the bill is multifarious, and (8) that this court has no jurisdiction of the matters alleged in this bill.

The deposition of minister is purely an ecclesiastical act. There is at least a presumption that the Anglican Church in Hawaii and the Church of England have rules of action for their own internal government, covering the question of the deposition of ministers as well as other subjects, and, on the present allegations of the complaint on this branch of the case, I am of the opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction to interfere. The agreement referred to in the bill does not restrict the powers of the Bishop, whatever they may be, to revoke the license of the pastor.

In this view it becomes unnecessary to pass on the objection as to multifariousness.

In my opinion the trustees are not necessary parties to the suit and need not be joined as such. No relief is sought against them, nor is there any allegation that they have been guilty of any act or omission which would entitle complainants to any relief against them.

The bill shows that the consideration for the right to use the church as therein stated, was paid by the congregation and that such right to use and enjoy the same was granted to the said congregation as a separate and distinct organization. The written agreement referred to was entered into by the respondent on the one hand for the benefit of said congregation as such on the other. There is, however, in the bill, nothing to show that complainants, while alleged to be members of the congregation, are bringing these proceedings for the congregation or on behalf of themselves and the others who compose the same; and in this respect I think that the bill is defective, and that these complainants alone cannot, upon the present allegations of the bill maintain the suit.

The description of two of the complainants as "church wardens" is mere surplusage and can neither add to nor lessen their authority, whatever it may be, to bring the proceedings.

The demurter is sustained.

Kinney, Ballou & McClellan and F. M. Hatch for complainants; Thompson & Carter and A. S. Hartwell for respondent.

Kalanihua, father of Kalaluhuitili, has petitioned to be appointed guardian of the latter, a minor.

F. W. McChesney has been appointed assignee of the estate of M. J. Silva, of Kapiolani, a bankrupt.

SAILOR DROWNED.

On Thursday a native sailor on the steamer Hawaii was drowned at Pepeka. The boat's crew of which he was a member were making fast the stern cable to a buoy when an unusually high roller taking them unaware threw the boat and crew on the rocks. The rest scrambled ashore in one way or another, but one was apparently stunned on a rock and sank. The boat was a total wreck. Just before the Kinau sailed from Hilo, word was received that the body had been cast ashore and recovered.

EAGAN'S NAME STILL THERE
WASHINGTON. March 28.—The Army register for 1899 was issued to day by the War Department and much comment has been occasioned by the fact that the name of Gen. Eagan still appears at the head of the necessary department and no mention is made of his case.

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the General Post Office up to March 31, 1899.

GENTLEMEN.

American Colonial Anderson, O P Trading Co (3) Armstrong, W H American Express Co Adams, J C Andrews, S Ames, H B Andrews, T L Atwater, C L Burns S B Bracken, R J E (2) Buchanan, A Brabazon, H E Baker, E P Bailey, J M (3) Brown, J Bennett, A W Bateman, B F Ball, F F Curtis, G (2) Crowley, W O (2) Clayton, C L Clark, J Carter, C L Clark, W Clark, W Court Hawaii No. 3769 1 O F Court Lunaslio No 6860 A O of F (2) Cooke, M Drake, W H Davis, P Damon, C Dickeson, W (2) Durfee, G H (2) Dupee, W H (3) Davis, C E Evans, O Ewing, E R Erb, G E Evans, E C Enatt, Capt W C Edwards, F Fuller, W H (2) Fall, V Fatzke, C Fredesdorf, R (2) Foss, H Fletcher, R J Guise, Major H J Guise, Major H J Gowans, J W Ganner, Elder W A Griffiths & Co Inglerich, Sergt C S James, N V Johnson, F (2) Jones, C Johnson, F B Johnson, E Jefferson, W Kratz, T Kane, A King, D J F Lorell, G Long, R H Lobenstein, A B Lorck, C Long, C Lazarus, J Myers, Rev J S Mulholland, D Mossman, H Martis, R E Meyer, G Miller, O Mihran, M B Murphy, A Morris, B (2) Morris, F F Makee, J Nokes, H St J (7) Nelson, A Nicol, H Nilson, E Olson, J Olmsted, Dr E D Odgen, W J Poole, O A Parker, R H Palmer, T Peikford, W H Pierce, H Peter, S Peterson, F Perry, F Pawtowski, J Pahul, G Parker, A L Robertson, G B Rockford, T Rhodes, H Robb, W Rice, S F Richards, F Sullivan, M L Stoll, C W (3) Strewback, H Sant, R Stevens, G D Stevens, O St Clair, J Strockewald, C Stanford, D F Seymour, W C (2) Stillman, O Spencer, O B Sedgwick, T F Smith, B H Turner, G A Turner, G Taylor, J Tillotson, W D Tobin, C Thompson, G Thompson, J G Vick, Mr Wright, W Woodward, A F Wilkinson, Mr Warren, T (4) Wallace, C (4) Williams, W W Wittman, G Willyson, J Wells, W Woodward, R W Wood, M W Wilburton, F (4)

Watson, D Walters, H Yates, J

DR. DAY'S PAPER

The Physician's Views on Local Sanitation.

HE SPEAKS VERY PLAINLY

Some Ugly Facts Brought Out—The Great Dangers—Necessity for Reform.

(Dr. F. R. Day's paper on Sanitation of Honolulu, read before the Social Science Association. Dr. F. R. Day is port physician, a member of the Board of Health and a practitioner of the highest standing.)

Sanitary science rests upon a tripod—pure air, pure water and pure soil—three factors which contribute largely to the general health of a community; conversely the public health suffers in direct proportion to the degree of pollution of these three elements. No one can assert that pure air, pure water and pure soil will eliminate all sickness for there are many other active factors in the production of disease, such as constitutional talents, neglect of personal hygiene, excesses of all kinds and so forth; but merely that these three essentials have an important influence upon the health and they are apt to be ignored or overlooked by the majority of people because they are not directly personal matters.

The solution of these questions is left to the government.

A great deal of attention is being paid to them and the health authorities in the United States and abroad, as a result of much study and experiment, have instituted many measures to insure such wholesome natural surroundings as have contributed largely to the lowering of the sick rate and mortality rate in many places.

These measures include the filtration of the public water supply, the removal of sewage by properly constructed conduits and the disposal by reduction or cremation of garbage and all organic waste, that constantly accumulates about human habitations.

The invisible organic world about us is as diverse in its ways of life as we are, and with all our best methods and ordinance of warfare we have only yet invaded its borderland. Certain facts we have learned, however, and one is that the water used by a community is the most easily polluted of the three elements, therefore it should be one of the first duties of a municipal government to supply an abundance of pure water for domestic purposes.

It is an established fact about which there can be no doubt that the germs of certain diseases are water borne and experience has demonstrated time and again that purification of the water supply has checked devastating epidemics. Of course every housekeeper can take the matter in hand and purify her own supply by boiling, filtering or precipitation but it is safe to say that not more than 10 per cent of the population will take this trouble. Furthermore they would be doing work that logically belongs to the government. I expect the time will come when the government can be held financially responsible for allowing contaminated water to be supplied to the people.

The annual number of deaths from typhoid fever in Lawrence, Mass., from 1887 to 1895 was as follows:

In 1887	47 deaths
1888	48 "
1889	55 "
1890	60 "
1891	55 "
1892	50 "
1893	39 "
1894	21 "
1895	16 "

Investigations of the Board of Health into the causes of the excessive death rate in the years 1889 and 1890 pointed so strongly to the water supply as one of the important causes that the Board at the beginning of 1891 warned the citizens against its use for drinking except after thorough boiling. Since September 1, 1893, all of the water supplied to the city has been filtered and you will observe that the death rate was reduced over two-thirds thereby.

Army surgeons stationed at frontier posts in the Rocky Mountains have been surprised at the number of cases of fever that have developed amongst the troops. Investigation of the mountain streams showed that even where they were rich in organic matter and the surgeons were forced to the conclusion that the so-called 'Mountain fever' is a malady of typho-malarial infection caused by the organic matter in the drinking water. Boiling the water used by the troops invariably reduced the fever rate fifty per cent or more.

I cite those two experiences to show

the great importance of having pure water, the latter because of the prevailing notion that mountain streams are uncontaminated. I could give many more, in fact it has been the common experience to which I know of no exception, that wherever a community has taken measures to purify the water the number of fever cases has been greatly reduced.

Of even greater importance than supplying pure water is the disposal efficiently of all sewage and garbage that unavoidable sediment of city life. Sewage consists mainly of putrescent animal and vegetable tissues, etc.

It is the duty of the government to remove promptly this constantly accumulating mass and dispose of it in such a manner that it cannot possibly have a deleterious effect upon the health. Such material may contain specific germs of disease. It is a soil favorable to their propagation, but even though it may not contain such germs, yet the various gases generated during the process of decomposition that goes on with great rapidity, especially in warm climates, will, if inhaled, have a debilitating effect upon the system and render one more susceptible to the invasion of actual disease.

Garbage is composed of the refuse from food products and includes the waste from kitchens, markets, fruit and vegetable stands and pot shops.

Modern sanitation requires that all such organic waste should be removed and disposed of before it has an opportunity to decompose and become a nuisance and menace to health.

In warm climates these questions assume even greater importance than they do elsewhere, for the continuous warmth and moisture of such latitudes favor the growth of all vegetable and animal life, including all kinds of parasites, disease germs and this bacteria of decomposition of putrefaction.

Diseases due to micro-organisms, such as cholera, plague, yellow fever, dysentery, malaria, typhoid fever, beriberi and leprosy are more prevalent in the tropics than in colder countries and therefore greater personal and municipal cleanliness are demanded.

We will all agree that Honolulu is an ideal spot with its even climate, luxuriant foliage and picturesque views. There is a charm about it that few can resist. It is a fact, however, that the sick rate here is high and the death rate excessive. We are forced to acknowledge this, though we do so with reluctance, for it seems like damning ones friend. It is malariaous, and almost everyone who lives here is more or less influenced by this poison. The infection may not be sufficient to cause fever, but it lowers the vitality, impoverishes the blood and saps the energy. Ver few of us feel at our best here.

Let us investigate the unsanitary conditions and try to determine the cause for this.

The water from Kalihi and Manoa valleys could be treated in the same way, and thus an adequate supply for the needs of the whole town secured.

This completes the arraignment of Honolulu from the viewpoint of the sanitarian.

What remedies should be applied to correct these flagrant evils?

The first and most serious problem is the purification of the soil, which, when accomplished, will naturally and effectively purify the air.

Further contamination with organic waste should be stopped at the earliest possible date. The need is imperative. The town is growing very rapidly. New houses are being built in every direction and in many places crowded very closely together, and yet the great influx of people can hardly be accommodated. So that the amount of filth that is being daily added to the sum total is greater than ever before. Think of it! At least three tons of solid and 8500 gallons of liquid excrement poured into the soil daily and left there to fester and ferment!

The Government has plans formulated for introducing an adequate sewerage system on sound sanitary principles.

The building of open cesspools and vaults should be prohibited forthwith. They should be made water tight and constructed in such a manner that the contents can be removed by the excavators at short intervals without allowing the escape of gases to the annoyance of the neighborhood.

Far better than this primitive system, if the sewers cannot be extended to include the whole town, would be the general adoption of the Rockdale or some earth closet system, whereby all the excreta can be removed once or twice a week to some locality where it can be disposed of either by incineration, disinfection or be deposited in the sea.

I am an advocate of incineration. I believe that in a warm climate, where, as has been said, all the lower forms of life thrive it is better to dispose of all organic waste, whether it be of animal or vegetable origin by cremation than by any other method.

If all the sewage not removed by the sewers the refuse, garbage, swill and rubbish of the town could be collected daily and burned in a properly constructed cremator the healthfulness of Honolulu would be greatly enhanced, while the resultant ash would have an economic value.

The cost of construction and maintenance of such a cremator would not be great and it would spare municipal cleanliness.

I cannot close this paper without referring to a matter that is of great importance to this community, namely, the establishment of a new cemetery. It is deplorable to think of interring

bodies in the Catholic cemetery, on King street, Kawaiahae cemetery, or for that matter anywhere within the city limits. The Catholic Cemetery is particularly objectionable. It is so overcrowded that it is now hardly possible to make an interment without opening one or more old graves. Further than that the depth of soil above the level of the ground water is not sufficient to allow of a proper burial. It would be a great mistake to establish a cemetery upon ground that will ultimately in the natural growth of the city, be surrounded by dwellings.

Now that there is a railroad to provide transportation, distance is no longer a factor, as it was formerly. Interments within the city limits should be prohibited by law, and in the course of time it would improve the sanitary and aesthetic features of the town to exhume the bodies now lying in some of the cemeteries situated in the heart of the city and re-inter them in a large general cemetery, which we are greatly in need of and which should be located beyond the farthest boundaries of Greater Honolulu, the Honolulu of the future.

One naturally expects the air of Honolulu to be pure after blowing as it does across thousands of miles of sea and less than ten miles of land, and yet it is not above suspicion. It is pure when it reaches our shores, because sea air is the purest that can be found, but it is contaminated in the town itself. Germs of disease are undoubtedly numerous in the dust. Every consumptive individual who expectorates in the streets scatters broadcast the germs of tuberculosis. The sputum soon dries, is incorporated in the dust and may be carried to our respiratory organs by the very winds which we consider so refreshing.

Unwholesome vapors arise from our polluted soil and stagnant pools.

Perhaps all of you have not had your attention called as forcibly as I have to the heavy vapor that nightly shrouds the lower levels of the town from Kalihi to Diamond Head. This cloud appears to me to grow in density with the growth of vegetation and to be composed mainly of moisture, but it undoubtedly contains an appreciable amount of noxious vapor that arises from decomposing animal and vegetable matter in and on the soil, and probably also malarial poison. I will refer to this again when we come to the consideration of the soil.

The water supply of Honolulu is derived from two sources, the mountain streams and the artesian wells. The former, especially Nuuanu stream, a surface water, contains a large percentage of organic matter particularly after it has been stored in the reservoirs, which team with aquatic organisms. In this condition, in my opinion, it is unfit for domestic use. It is not likely to be contaminated with human excreta, but it may be the vehicle for conveying the plasmodium malariæ, and the eggs of various intestinal parasites.

The artesian water is free from this taint, but it is rich in mineral ingredients, which might ultimately cause some trouble.

When we come to a consideration of the soil we are brought face to face with that which is most objectionable from a sanitary standpoint.

We deceive ourselves with the idea that the substratum of volcanic ash is an efficient agent for the removal of sewage. This is an unpardonable sanitary sin. It is porous and will allow fluids to seep away, but it will only carry those substances that are in solution. Solid particles will surely remain in the neighborhood of the cesspools or vaults, every one of which is a festering focus of putrid organic matter. When we consider the thousands of people who have lived in Honolulu since it was founded and have made this use of the black sand it is impossible to think of it in any other light than that of a vast reservoir of decomposing and putrid excrement, a source of unhealthy vapors and sickening odors.

The ground air, that is, the air occupying the spaces between the particles of dirt, becomes fouled by the decomposition that is constantly going on and then is driven off by the physical conditions which will cause its displacement, such as a rise of the level of the ground water, differences in temperature between the ground air and that above the surface. This must occur nightly in Honolulu, because the soil and the ground air become heated during the day, at the same time that the atmosphere is warm, but at night the latter cools much faster than the former, and this tends to displace the warmer ground air, and an upward current is established which causes the noxious vapors to arise from the surface. The inspiration of such air for a long period of time must have a deleterious effect upon the health. If it does not cause actual disease it must certainly effect a lowering of the vital forces.

Other sources of vapors whereby the air is befouled will be found, owing to inadequate measures for their disposal, in the slabs about many a kitchen door, the drainings from pol shops, the waste from washhouses, bathrooms and stables, to say nothing of the decaying vegetation that frequently may be found.

This leads me to speak of the amount of vegetation in and about Honolulu. We live in a jungle. Many of our private grounds are so densely wooded as to almost conceal the dwellings, and must, with the excessive irrigation to which Professor Maxwell has already called attention, cause a degree of dampness incompatible with the best sanitary conditions.

We may be excused for our fondness for the beauty and the cool shade thus provided but it is my object tonight to consider these things from a sanitary rather than an artistic point of view. Where things grow so luxuriantly and where there is to be found such a great variety in plant life, it is hard to resist the temptation to plant more than a given plot of ground should contain, and fail to calculate for their full development. The consequence is that as time goes by the small saplings become giants, standing shoulder to shoulder, their arms interlocking, and crowded together like a human mob. Viewing the city from an

elevation we realize that it is buried in a sea of green. I feel sure that the healthfulness of the place would be increased if half the trees were cut down.

The falling leaves and the trimmings from this excess of vegetation, together with the refuse that constantly accumulates about a dwelling, must be disposed of. This is now done by being removed by the garbage carts of the Board of Health or private parties to the swamp at Kakaako, where it is used in the natural growth of the city, be surrounded by dwellings.

I must not omit to mention the duck farms and pig sty, the stagnant water in the taro patches and rice fields—conditions that should not be allowed to exist within the city limits in a place like Honolulu.

How can the water supply of Honolulu be improved? As has been stated I do not consider the valley water as it is now supplied, fit for use, yet it can be easily made pure and wholesome. If all the water of Nuuanu stream were passed through filter beds, as is done in Hongkong, Lawrence, Mass., and many other places, all organic impurities and micro-organisms would be removed and the water thus rendered perfectly pure. It should then be stored in reservoirs with cement bottoms and roofed. This would also insure against the present loss by seepage and evaporation.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children—W. A. Stroud, Pocomoke City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all Druggists and Dealers.

WOMAN EXECUTED.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Mrs. Martha Place, who threw vitriol in her stepdaughter's face and then strangled her and lay in wait for her husband and chopped his head open with an ax, was put to death by electricity in the State Prison at Sing Sing this morning. In the twinkling of an eye her life was cut off without pain and without revolting features.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones, Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent care. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

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—LIMITED.—

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure gravel in the neck and all other complaints of the kidneys. Each box contains 250 pills. To horses & M. M. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietor, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Original and Only Genuine. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and that the court must be satisfied that he had been sworn to see The Times, July 10, 1891.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

It is a liquid medicine which relieves PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. In the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcut

A LAHAINA LUAU

Farewell Feast Given in Honor
of Capt. and Mrs Ahlborn.

MAUI SILK EXPERIMENTS

Cocoons to be Shipped to San Diego
—Report That Spreckelsville
is to Be Moved—Kahului.

(Special Correspondence.)

MAUI, April 1.—The Lahaina people are entertaining in most elaborate style today as a farewell honor to Capt. and Mrs Ahlborn, who are to make a visit to Germany.

All Maui residents are invited to attend the luau in the afternoon and the dance in the evening, which festive events take place in the beautiful grounds of Judge Kahaualelio. The Hawaiian feast begins at noon and continues until 6 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Ahlborn are most popular in Lahaina society. Mr. Kruse, of Kekaha, Kanai, will act as manager of Pioneer plantation during Capt. Ahlborn's absence.

On Monday, March 27, 1899, the six Chinese arrested last week for running a che fa bank were fined \$140 by the Wailuku court. This includes fines and costs for the six.

Mrs. George E. Beckwith and her two daughters, Misses Mary and Martha Beckwith, depart today for the States, intending to live permanently in Brooklyn, New York. Miss Mary Beckwith will continue her art studies in Pratt's Institute. The Beckwiths, who have lived for many years at Haiku, will be much missed by Makawao friends.

Manager and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay, of Paia, have recently moved into the Colville mansion.

On the Sunnyside grounds, Paia, a spirited polo contest took place last Saturday afternoon, March 25th. It was Messrs. Herbert Dickey, John Fleming and W. O. Aikens versus Messrs. Frank Baldwin, D. C. Lindsay, Frank Alexander and Sam Baldwin. The former team won. The club has recently imported new sticks and balls from Australia.

Charles Copp, Jr., recently of Spreckelsville, is now head sugar-boiler at Kahului plantation, Oahu.

Next Tuesday, the 4th, Deputy Sheriff Scott of Wailuku, will ship 1000 cocoons to an expert in San Diego, Cal. Mr. Scott wishes an opinion as to the value of raw silk produced in Wailuku. These cocoons were completed in 32 days from the time of hatching and the silkworms began spinning in 25 days.

All over the Kula region the farmers are busy plowing and planting corn.

During the evening of April 22nd a masquerade party will be given in Paia hall.

There is a rumor going around to the effect that Spreckelsville mill will be moved to Kahului—thus creating a town to rival Hilo and Honolulu.

Teachers' examinations will be held in the Wailuku school house during the 3d and 4th.

Today at Haiku an auction of household furniture, etc., belonging to Mrs. George E. Beckwith, will be held.

Kahului, as a port of entry, has struck the high water mark. Today there are eight vessels moored in the harbor—more tonnage than ever before in her history. The arrivals and departures of the week are as follows: On the 27th of March, the barkentine Charles F. Crocker, Dewars master, arrived, 63 days from Newcastle, with coal for Alexander & Baldwin.

On the same day, the schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master, also arrived, 23 days from San Francisco, with general merchandise for Alexander & Baldwin, Paia and Hamakua plantations.

On the 31st of March the four-masted schooner Metha Nelson, Rice, master, arrived, 62 days from Newcastle, with coal.

During the same day the schooner King Cyrus, Christiansen master, arrived, with coal from Newcastle. She was 76 days in all, being of port service.

During the same day the schooner Albert Myer departed for San Francisco, with Haiku, Paia, and H. C. Co.'s sugar.

Today the schooner Metha Nelson will depart for Lahaina, to remain there until her turn comes for unloading at Kahului.

Weather—Heavy trade winds all the week.

U. S. S. Adams Coming.

The United States training ship Adams got away from San Francisco March 24th on her initial cruise with the apprentice boys. The lads showed that they had learned something and are a smart lot as they went up and crossed the topgallant and royal yards within a few seconds less than seven minutes from San

Francisco the Adams goes to Magdalena Bay and will remain there until May 4, when she will sail for Hilo, H. I. After a stop of six days at Hilo the Adams will go to Honolulu, where she will stay from June 9 to June 19. She will arrive at Port Angeles, Wash., about July 15, and sail for Victoria, B. C., July 20, thence for Tacoma July 26, thence for Seattle August 1, thence for Port Townsend August 8, thence for Portland August 12 and will be back in San Francisco August 31.

Oregon Officer Wounded.

PORTLAND (Or.), March 24.—A private cablegram from Manila to-night states that Lieutenant A. J. Brazeau, Adjutant of the Second Battalion, Oregon Volunteers, was wounded in an engagement to-day. Brazeau is the youngest officer in the regiment and is an athlete of more than local reputation.

Adjutant Brazeau went through Honolulu last summer with the Oregon boys and made many friends during his short stay here. He is a relative of John Effinger of this city.

THE CROWN LANDS

The Reported Mission of General Compton.

The Dispute Said to Have Been Settled—Secrecy Preserved at Headquarters.

The following in regard to the mission of General Compton, now in the city, is taken from the San Francisco Call of March 25th:

The mission of General Charles E. Compton to the Hawaiian Islands is the subject of great speculation in Federal circles in this city. General Compton left his post as commandant of the Presidio and sailed on the Alabama a few days ago for Honolulu. While no one is in a position to explain authoritatively the purpose of the distinguished soldier's journey, it is understood from excellent sources that he has gone to Honolulu to seize the crown lands of the former monarchy and by authority of the American Government settle a dispute of ownership that involves property worth millions of dollars.

The ex-Queen Liliuokalani has been in Washington ever since she was deposed as reigning sovereign of the Hawaiian Islands. She has fought, with a persistency inspired by a lost cause, to regain the valuable crown lands that passed into the possession of the provisional Government of Hawaii and thence to the republic. The ex-Queen demands the crown lands as her by virtue of her former sovereignty. She has been surrounded by an influential coterie of advisers and supporters, chief among whom, perhaps, is Paul Neumann. The ex-Queen has appealed to Congress to confirm her assumed ownership of the lands in dispute and to do her what she insists is simple justice.

The controversy has been a matter of concern to the Government at Washington for some time. The utmost secrecy has been maintained in reference to all discussion of the affair, but it is understood now that some decision will soon be reached. To facilitate that end, to seize the crown lands, assert sovereignty in the name of the United States, and investigate impartially all the claims of Liliuokalani are the instructions, it is claimed, which General Compton has received.

It is something more than a coincidence that Paul Neumann hastily left Washington a short time ago and is now on his way to Honolulu. Neumann is one of the closest advisers of the ex-Queen and in any investigation affecting her interests he would be of invaluable assistance. His opportune journey to the Hawaiian Islands may be timed. Official secrets are sometimes whispered even in Washington. The crown lands of Hawaii are a prize well worth winning. They are of immense and rapidly increasing value and even now yield a yearly revenue of \$75,000. If the ex-Queen were to regain them she would become one of the richest land-owners on the Western continent. It is believed that the ex-Queen's financial fate is now in the hands of General Compton.

"One day I noticed in a newspaper an item about a woman having been cured of neuralgia of the heart by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

I concluded to try them.

"When I had finished one box I noticed an improvement in my condition, and when I had taken twelve boxes I was completely cured. Those pills have done for you what we could not do, said one of my physicians, they have saved your life."

"That was two years ago and my heart has not troubled me since. I believe I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and I take pleasure in telling others about them."

Among the many forms of neuralgia are headache, nervousness, paralysis, apoplexy, and locomotor ataxia. Some of these were considered incurable until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were formulated. Today thousands testify to having been cured of such diseases by these pills.

Doctors frequently prescribe them and all druggists sell them.

Ship E. M. Phelps.

The fine new ship Erskine M. Phelps last week was on the Union Iron Works ways in San Francisco bay, being cleaned and painted. She is brand new, on her maiden voyage, and paint does not stay long on a new steel hull.

The Phelps will take in ballast for a voyage to Honolulu, where she is to load sugar for New York. The Phelps has the best accommodations of any sailing vessel afloat for passengers and

will carry a limited number to Haiku and Dealers.

BOTTOMLESS PIT

Startling Changes Have Taken Place at Volcano.

WENT WITH A CRASH

The Bottom of the Crater Has Dropped Out—Clouds of Smoke and Vapor—An Eruption Expected.

Thursday, the 23rd, at about eight o'clock in the morning the people at the Volcano House were startled by a loud noise and their attention was immediately directed to the Volcano from the pit of the crater of which great clouds of dust and smoke were issuing.

A party started without a moment's delay to make an investigation and found on examination that the extreme bottom of the deep pit in the centre of the crater had disappeared leaving a black well of apparently 150 feet in diameter the bottom of which cannot be seen.

From time to time heavy landslides from the sides of the pit would take place with a loud rumbling, and the rock and debris would disappear into what seemed to be literally the "bottomless pit."

Dense clouds of sulphurous smoke and vapor are pouring out of the bottom and sides of the pit from cracks extending for a quarter of a mile outside and south of the pit. These cracks are very hot and the heat steadily increasing. For several days after the dropping out of the bottom the landslides were still continuing.

Attempts were made to measure the distance to the mouth of the well, where has been the bottom of the pit, but a 300 foot line would not reach half way down. The best estimates placed it at about 800 feet. As to the distance to the bottom of the well, as it now exists, no one will hazard a guess.

The hotel is full of guests and all are waiting with the greatest interest for further developments which are expected at any moment.

A Fatality Avoided.

From the Democrat, Goshen, Ind.

When neuralgia is accompanied by a dull, heavy pain near the heart, frequently becoming intense, it generally terminates fatally. Mrs. Nancy Flynn, who lives near Goshen, Indiana, survived such an attack and her advice is worth heeding.

"In the fall of '92," she said, "I began to have trouble with my heart. There was a sharp pain in my breast which became rapidly worse. The doctor was puzzled and put me under the influence of opium. The sharp attacks followed one another at intervals and I became weak and had a haggard look. I was constantly in pain, seldom slept and had no appetite."

"At the end of two years I was confined to my couch most of the time and the doctors agreed that my death was only a matter of a short time."

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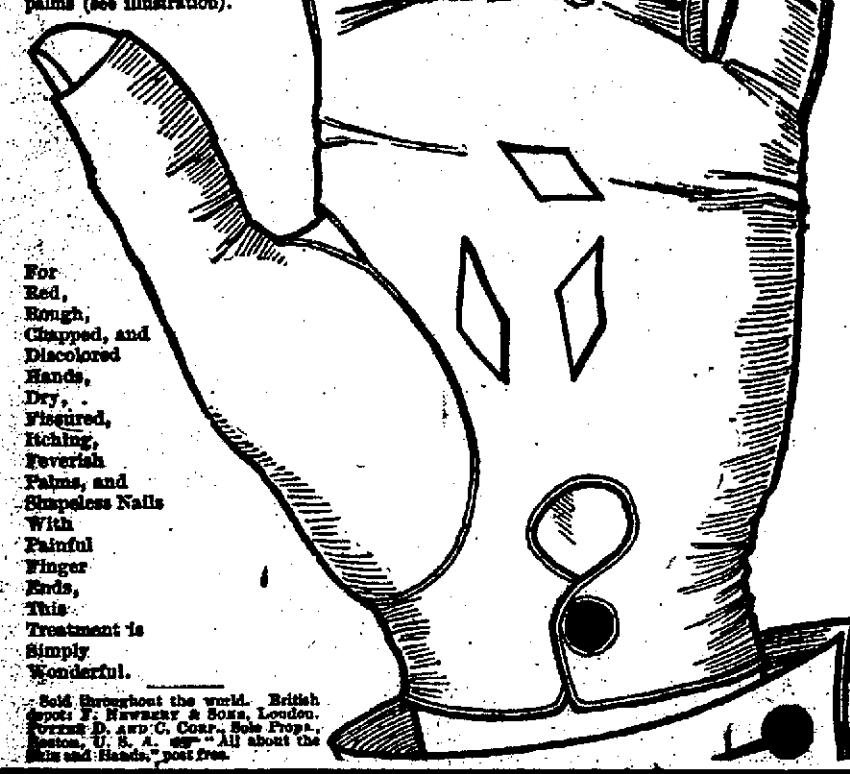
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SOFT WHITE HANDS

IN A SINGLE NIGHT

Bathe and soak the hands in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry them thoroughly, anoint freely with CUTICURA, greatest of emollients and skin curers. Wear, during the night, old, loose gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in palms (see illustration).



California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN...

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS,

NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,

FISH OIL, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical analysis and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphate Material for Fertilizer use is well known that it needs no explanation.

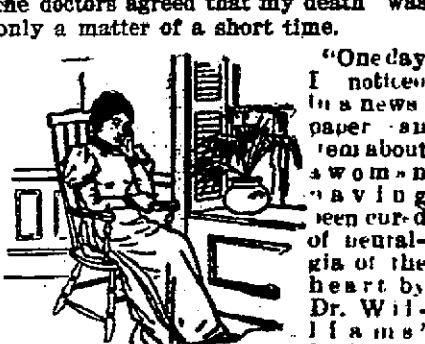
The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept Constantly on Hand and for sale on the usual terms.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Great Activity at Pope's



All departments of the Pope Mfg. Co.'s factories are now running twenty-two hours daily and the combined Pope interests are furnishing employment to about 4,000 men. Word comes direct from the company that the demand for its Bicycles at the 1899 prices is unprecedentedly large and for weeks close to 1,000 machines have been shipped per day. Many orders are being received for the Chainless.

The above, taken from the "Iron Age" shows the great demand for the ever popular Columbia bicycle. We expect a big lot by the Australia on the 12th of April and hope to be able to deliver all orders for Chainless at that time. We have a good stock of Chain Wheels, both Columbia and Rambler and a big stock of sundries.

E. O. HALL & SON,

—LIMITED.—

Corner Fort and King Streets.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND

LIFE. Established 1836.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

CAPITAL..... £1,000,000.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

J. S. WALKER.

General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.

ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL

INSURANCE CO.

</div

SILLY INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.
Friday, March 31.
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Lahaina.
Stmr. Nosa, Pedersen, 8 hrs. from Lahaina.
U. S. T. S. City of Puebla, Thomas, 7 days from San Francisco.
Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa; 2204 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.
Am. schr. A. M. Baxter, Marshall, from Everett; 34,715 pcs. rough lumber, 27,553 pcs. dressed lumber, 602 bds. laths and 2017 bunches of shingles.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, 16 days from Sydney; pass. and mdse. to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Am. stmr. China, Seabury, 6½ days from San Francisco; pass. and mdse. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

U. S. A. T. Cleveland, Klitgaard, 10 days from San Francisco.

Saturday, April 1.

Stmr. Waialeale, Green, from Kilauea, 3400 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, from San Francisco; 1200 tons gen. mdse. to T. H. Davies & Co.

Am. bkt. Amelia, Willer, from Port Townsend, 486,000 ft lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Schr. Waialua, Nelson, 30 hrs. from Hanalei; 200 bags rice, Hyman Bros.

Stmr. Kinau, Clarke, 26 hrs. from Hilo; 342 bags potatoes, 82 bags corn, 30 bags coffee, 85 bds. hides, 186 head sheep, 87 head hogs, 25 head cattle, 3 bds. 2 horses, 110 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Maui, Freeman, 18 hrs. from Kukauai.

Sunday, April 2.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hrs. from Kahului; 6400 bags sugar, 425 bags potatoes, 145 bags corn, 28 hides, 50 head cattle, 36 hogs, 154 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, 8 hrs. from Lahaina; 3518 bags sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Haglund, 12 hrs. from Nawiliwili; 6200 bags of sugar to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Iwaiwai, Gregory, 18 hrs. from Kukauai; 5636 bags sugar to F. A. Schaefer & Co.

Am. bk. Edward May, Backus, 72 days from Newcastle; 1308 tons coal to Alexander & Baldwin.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennet, 8 hrs. from Kauaiakai; 1800 bags sugar to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Monday, April 3.

Gas. schr. Malolo, Sase, from fishing cruise.

Sch. Kauikaouli, Sam, 30 hrs from Kohala.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hrs. from Kapaa; 2582 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU

Friday, March 31.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, Makaweli.

O. S. S. Mariposa, Hayward, San Francisco.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Friday, March 31.

S. S. Manauense, McNab, Seattle.

Saturday, April 1.

Stmr. Nosa, Pedersen, Hamakua.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa. Am. stmr. China, Seabury, Yoko-hama.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Kauai.

Schr. Lady, Martin, Koolau.

Am. bk. Willscott, Peabody, San Francisco.

FOREIGN PORTS.

SEATTLE—Sailed, March 24, stmr. Elihu Thomsen, for Honolulu.

CHERMAINES—Arrived, March 22, Br. ship Star of France, from Honolulu.

PORT TOWNSEND—Passed in, March 21, schr. Endeavor, from Honolulu to Tacoma. Arrived, March 23, schr. Repeat, from Honolulu.

SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived, March 24, stmr. Doric, from Honolulu. Sailed, March 24, U. S. S. Adams for Honolulu, via Magdalena Bay

ISLAND PORTS

MAHUKONA—Arrived, March 27, brig John D. Spreckels, Christensen, 3 days from Honolulu, to Hawaii Railroad Co. cargo and shingles. Sailed, March 30, brig John D. Spreckels, Christensen for San Francisco. Cargo: 4762 bags sugar Castle & Cooke, Ltd and 1633 bags T. H. Davies & Co. Total 400 tons value \$30,728.

HONOPIU—Arrived March 27, schr. Falcon, Linaholm arrived at Honolulu, 2 days from Kabul. Cargo machinery, lumber, grain and groceries to R. R. Hind. Sailed, March 31 four-masted schooner Muriel Carlson for San Francisco. Cargo: 14,423 bags sugar 892 tons value \$67,428.33. Theo H. Davies & Co. and 110 hides and 360 goat skins. Total value \$87,960.94. The schooner Falcon will probably clear from Honolulu April 31 with a full load of sugar for San Francisco.

HILLO—Sailed March 31 bkt. Arch for San Francisco. In port bkt. Rodrick Dhu and ship H. B. Hyde.

HANA—Sailed March 24 schr. Willer for San Francisco.

CHARTERS

The Transit loads merchandise for San Francisco for Honolulu. The Jessie Minor lumber at Eureka for Honolulu.

MEMORANDA

Per stmr. Mariposa from Sydney March 31—Left Sydney March 16th, at 12:30 p.m. Auckland 20th at 2:30 p.m. and Apia 24th, at 4:30 p.m. March 26 at 6:30 a.m. passed bark John Ena and five masked schr. Inca. Experience fine weather and light winds to the equator. Thence to port very strong N.E. trades.

The Mariposa has sailed for Seattle.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From San Francisco, per stmr. China, March 31—Mrs. Crozier, Mrs. Chas. Egan, F. J. Hene, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Eckart, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, R. Brown, Miss R. Jehu, and Mrs. S. M. Clement, G. P. Castle and family, D. B. Hicks and family, W. C. Gregg, W. J. Landers, Miss Olive Lamb, Miss R. T. Neffleton, P. M. Lansdale, C. G. Ballentyne, Miss Smith, Mrs. A. Barnes, A. S. Humphreys, A. Hocking, W. R. Castle and family, J. B. Castle, S. H. Fields, and eleven European steerage.

From Lahaina, per stmr. Kauai, March 31—G. P. Wilder, D. S. Olmstead, U. Napolian, John McCandless, R. T. Neffleton, P. M. Lansdale, C. G. Ballentyne, Miss Smith, Mrs. A. Barnes, A. S. Humphreys, A. Hocking, W. R. Castle and family, J. B. Castle, S. H. Fields, and eleven European steerage.

From Apia per S. S. Mariposa, March 31—J. Shand, Miss Lizzie Wakelona.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, April 2—Mrs. G. E. Beckwith, Miss M. G. Beckwith, Miss M. W. Beckwith, Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, Miss May Damon, Miss Little Baldwin, W. A. McKay, L. Barckenhoff, O. Abbott, L. Hauptman, L. A. Thurston, A. W. Carter, Capt. W. J. Lermont, E. Bat, W. D. Lowell, E. M. Walsh, Rev. Akazawa, M. S. D. Ponte and child, Y. Adachi, Rev. S. Imai, Jno. H. Wilson, J. S. McCandless, W. F. Robinson.

From Nawiliwili, per bk. S. C. Allen, April 1—A. Torbert, B. T. McCullough, C. Tucker, Miss M. A. Coombs, F. Washburn, C. B. Rowen, B. F. McCall, A. B. McManus, J. S. McColough, Miss D. W. Laver, Miss F. E. Laver, and W. E. Wilkins.

From Kilauea, per stmr. Waialeale, April 1—Mr. Andrews, J. H. Kahilina, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Titcomb, Miss S. Houghtaling, S. Lesser.

From Nawiliwili, per stmr. W. G. Hall, Apr. 2—G. A. Davis, Judge A. Perry, J. G. Bryant, H. A. Allen, L. Conrad, E. T. Dreler, J. D. Willard, Lady Herron, Mrs. Oxley, Mrs. C. A. Kakina, Miss C. Kakina, Miss Smith, Miss A. Bush, A. Ludlow and wife.

From Makaweli, per stmr. Kilohana, March 31—J. K. Burkett, J. F. Scott.

From Hawaii and Maui, per stmr. Kinau, April 1—Geo. H. Robertson, Mrs. D. Titus, R. S. Moore, Dan Quinn, B. Schneiders, Mrs. W. W. Needham, D. R. Strauss, C. E. Egan, F. E. Winster, Mrs. O. Fedoroff and child, C. G. Larsen, F. Vida, F. Nicolas, R. Ryecroft, J. R. Hall, J. B. Brown, Miss G. K. Brown, R. Collins, A. Fernandez, J. E. Grossman, C. A. Doyle, Martin Lee, Mrs. C. Spencer, E. Shelley, C. C. Bush, J. T. Stacker, wife and child, R. E. Wilson, Akaka and wife, Tai Chu and two children, Mrs. Al and child, Frank R. Vida, Akana, W. W. Needham, A. Siebert, wife and four children, J. K. Zabbin, wife and six children, A. J. Storm, L. A. C. Parish, Dr. H. E. Winslow, R. Hawhurst, Jr., Miss Peter Makia, Miss D. Makia, C. Amae, Jas. T. Taylor, A. D. Weshard, E. A. Fraser.

Departed.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Mariposa, March 31—Mrs. E. D. Goodrich, Capt. Soule and wife, Miss L. Irwin, Mrs. L. P. Williams, H. Schussler, Mrs. B. C. Crawford, Miss B. Davis, Miss Davis, C. F. Herrick, Mrs. C. F. Herrick and son, E. Martin and wife, E. T. Clarke, E. Pollitz, Mr. Schwartz, Mr. Suemann, N. A. Johnson, George L. Johnson, Mr. Broadfield, Col. Z. S. Spalding, Mrs. J. F. Morgan and child, V. C. Gray, wife and child, C. P. Chamberlin, D. H. Etting, W. J. Etting, L. E. Mallory, wife and daughter, L. Lamb and wife, Mrs. Wray Taylor and child, A. F. Rooker, Mrs. A. L. Soule, child and servant, M. Brunsman, and three convalescent soldiers in cabin and thirty-three steerage passengers.

For Makaweli, per stmr. Mikahala, March 31—W. McBryde, F. Gay, Miss Grau, Mr. Amberg, J. M. Coke, Mr. Schlemmer, Mr. Kimberley, E. Omsted and seven officers and seventy soldiers of the United States Engineer Corps.

For Yokohama, per stmr. China, April 1—Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Lowrey, A. V. Hunter and wife, W. A. Hadden, C. J. Kuhn, Mrs. M. A. Wightman, Mrs. A. Van Voorhees, H. F. Grimm, Mrs. H. B. Arnold, Miss Arnold, Miss F. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Pfingst, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wightman, J. E. Stearns, J. M. Atherton, and daughter, Mrs. H. Stockbridge, Miss G. Davis, A. C. Cass and family, J. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Fish, E. B. Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. C. R. Hodge.

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